



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN809

Site Name: Site #3 Mount Steuart

Prehistoric ☐

Other name(s)

Historic ☒

Unknown ☐

Brief Description:

19th - 20th century plantation house

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.9274 Longitude -76.5797

Elevation 37 m Site slope 0

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site ☒

Underwater site ☐

Ethnobotany profile available ☐ Maritime site ☐

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed Spring

#### Saltwater

Ocean ☐

Estuary/tidal river ☐

Tidewater/marsh ☐

#### Freshwater

Stream/river ☐

Swamp ☐

Lake or pond ☐

Spring ☒

Minimum distance to water is 10 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site ☐

Woodland site ☐

Archaic site ☐

MD Adena ☐

Early archaic ☐

Early woodland ☐

Middle archaic ☐

Mid. woodland ☐

Late archaic ☐

Late woodland ☐

Unknown prehistoric context ☐

Contact period site ☐

ca. 1820 - 1860 ☐

ca. 1630 - 1675 ☐

ca. 1860 - 1900 ☐

ca. 1675 - 1720 ☐

ca. 1900 - 1930 ☐

ca. 1720 - 1780 ☐

Post 1930 ☐

ca. 1780 - 1820 ☐

Unknown historic context ☐

Unknown context ☐

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American ☐

Asian American ☐

African American ☐

Unknown ☐

Anglo-American ☒

Other ☐

Hispanic ☐

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component ☐

Misc. ceremonial ☐

Village ☐

Rock art ☐

Hamlet ☐

Shell midden ☐

Base camp ☐

STU/lithic scatter ☐

Rockshelter/cave ☐

Quarry/extraction ☐

Earthen mound ☐

Fish weir ☐

Cairn ☐

Production area ☐

Burial area ☐

Unknown ☐

Other context ☐

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural ☐

#### Domestic

Homestead ☒

Farmstead ☐

Mansion ☐

Plantation ☒

Row/townhome ☐

Cellar ☒

Privy ☐

#### Industrial

Mining-related ☐

Quarry-related ☐

Mill ☐

Black/metalsmith ☐

Furnace/forge ☐

Other ☐

#### Transportation

Canal-related ☐

Road/railroad ☐

Wharf/landing ☐

Maritime-related ☐

Bridge ☐

Ford ☐

#### Educational

#### Commercial

Trading post ☐

Store ☐

Tavern/inn ☐

#### Military

Battlefield ☐

Fortification ☐

Encampment ☐

#### Townsite

#### Religious

Church/mtg house ☐

Ch support bldg ☐

#### Burial area

Cemetery ☐

Sepulchre ☐

Isolated burial ☐

Bldg or foundation ☒

Possible Structure ☒

Post-in-ground ☐

Frame-built ☒

Masonry ☐

Other structure ☐

#### Slave related

#### Non-domestic agri

#### Recreational

Midden/dump ☐

Artifact scatter ☐

Spring or well ☒

Unknown ☐

Other context ☐

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken ☐

Flotation samples taken ☐

Other samples taken ☐

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken ☐

Flotation samples taken ☒

Other samples taken ☐



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN809

Site Name: Site #3 Mount Steuart

Prehistoric ☐

Other name(s)

Historic ☒

Unknown ☐

Brief Description:

19th - 20th century plantation house

## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types	
Clovis	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text"/>
Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Susquehanna	<input type="text"/>
Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Piscataway	<input type="text"/>
Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Levanna	<input type="text"/>

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	Keyser	<input type="text"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>		
				Potomac Cr	<input type="text"/>		

## Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>	Ironstone	63	Staffordshire	<input type="text"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	English Brown	<input type="text"/>
Borderware	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	22	Eng Dry-bodie	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	29	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	Pearlware	13			Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
					Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts	
Flaked stone	<input type="text"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>
Other fired clay	<input type="text"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

## Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="text"/>
Midden	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Shell midden	<input type="text"/>	Ossuary	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="text"/>		

## Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="text"/>
Jasper	<input type="text"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="text"/>
Chert	<input type="text"/>	Ironstone	<input type="text"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="text"/>	Argilite	<input type="text"/>
Quartz	<input type="text"/>	Steatite	<input type="text"/>
Quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sandstone	<input type="text"/>
European flint	<input type="text"/>	Basalt	<input type="text"/>
Unknown	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>

☒ Dated features present at site

19th century foundation and cellar, well/cistern

Historic Artifacts	
Pottery (all)	143
Glass (all)	710
Architectural	1620
Furniture	2
Arms	6
Clothing	8
Personal items	1
Tobacco related	<input type="text"/>
Activity item(s)	78
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Misc. kitchen	156
Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Misc.	317
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="text"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="text"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="text"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="text"/>	Earthworks	<input type="text"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="text"/>	Planting feature	<input type="text"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="text"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="text"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="text"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 2:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 3:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 4:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 5:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 6:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 7:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 8:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 9:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability

☐ Additional radiocarbon results available



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN809

Site Name: Site #3 Mount Steuart

Prehistoric ☐

Other name(s)

Historic ☒

Brief Description:

19th - 20th century plantation house

Unknown ☐

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning

☐ Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site#3 Mount Steuart (18AN809) is the apparent remains of a mid 19th century and 20th century manor house southeast of Londontowne in southern Anne Arundel County. The site is situated along a ridge extending northwest from a nearby State Highway. The southwest side of the ridge was a steep slope into a gully with a spring in it. To the northwest and east, the slopes were also steep and ran down to a wooded floodplain. The location had been the site of substantial rubbish dumping during the 20th century due to the proximity of the nearby road. At the time of the site's discovery, a dirt road ran along the ridge and a modern brick foundation was present on the southwest slope. There was also a large overgrown pile of brick rubble and soil at the end of the ridge. Just to the south of this and west of the dirt road was a scatter of granite blocks. A brick pier and brick wall tumble was also noted at the end of the ridge. Clearly, evidence of historical occupation of the area was ubiquitous. The topography of the surrounding landscape tends to be steeply sloped and eroded, consisting mainly of ridges and valleys. The soil at the site is predominantly moderately eroded Collington fine sandy loam and Collington silt loam.

Archival research reveals that the property on which 18AN809 is located was originally patented in 1658. In that year, a George Westill patented 800 acres of land that bounded on the South River under the name Scorton. In December of the same year, William Burgess patented a 300 acre tract named Burgh, which shared a common boundary with Scorton. In 1673, Burgess bought Scorton from Westill.

William Burgess had achieved great wealth by the time he died in 1686 or 1687. His real estate included over 7,280 acres of land and his personal estate was valued at 1,000 pounds sterling with an additional 2,500 pounds in debts and financial credits due him. He owned four separate plantations (with his home plantation at Burgh) and two stores. According to his will, he bequeathed his home plantation to his son William as well as the adjoining 800 acres he had purchased from George Westill (Scorton), which contained "the Town of London".

According to a tombstone at All Hallows Church, William Burgess II died in 1698. He bequeathed to his mother Ursula, "now wife of Mordecai Moore, the plantation and lands where she now lives". This is most likely the original Burgess plantation home on Burgh, on the parcel of land retained longest in the family. In addition, William Burgess II devised "the land which I formerly lived upon at the head of Beard's Creek" to his half-brother Richard Moore. Mordecai Moore would acquire both tracts by 1701.

When Mordecai Moore died in 1721, he left most of his property to his son, Richard. On June 17, 1729, Richard Moore was granted the patent for all of Scorton and Burgh. After Richard's death in 1734, his estate was inherited by his wife, Margaret, and his sons Samuel, Mordecai, Richard, Thomas, and Charles. In April 1771, Moore heirs would sell a 115 ¾ acre portion of Scorton and Burgh, along with another tract to Anthony Stewart, an Annapolis merchant. This was the first purchase of land made by Stewart that would make up part of the 258 acre parcel he would name "Mount Stewart" in 1773.

Anthony Stewart was born in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1738. He was the sixth son of James Stewart of Edinburgh, an Attorney in the King's Exchequer. He moved to Annapolis in 1753 and worked hard to establish economic security. Stewart married Jean Dick on March 15, 1764. In addition to the Mount Stewart property, he owned about 1,500 acres in Dorchester County, a brick warehouse in Londontown, and a home on Hanover Street in Annapolis.

In the years before the American Revolution, James Dick (Stewart's father-in-law) and Stewart were business partners and owners of ships importing and exporting goods with England. In 1765, when Parliament passed the Stamp Act, unrest began in the colonies. Although this Act was repealed, duties were still supposed to be imposed upon tea, glass, paper, and paints. A group known as The Committee of Anne Arundel County opposed the British duties and requested that all merchants agree to allow them to monitor the types of goods coming into the County. Although Dick's signature appears on this agreement, Stewart's does not. It is unclear whether Dick's signature was intended for both of them. In 1770, Dick and Stewart's brigantine, Good Intent, was forced by the Association to return to England without landing its cargo, because the association claimed that it carried boycotted items. Dick and Stewart lost a substantial amount of income as a result of this action. Their situation was made worse by the bankruptcy of the London firm, John Buchanan and Sons in 1771 to whom they owed 6,000 pounds. Paying this sum set them further back financially and caused them to reduce their goods at their stores in Londontown and Annapolis. In addition, they decided to charter out their brigantine, Peggy Stewart. Unfortunately, those who had chartered the Peggy Stewart decided to load her with over 2,000 lbs of tea on here return voyage for England. Although this tea was not intended for Anthony Stewart, an unfortunate series of events resulted in his paying the duty on it, in order to land the rest of the cargo which included indentured servants. The Committee for Anne Arundel County and other colonists were enraged by Stewart's action and finally forced him to burn the ship as well as the tea. Dick and Stewart's firm was ruined. Dick retired to Londontown and Stewart tried to rebuild his business while remaining loyal to the crown.

In a letter he wrote to the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in March 1777, Stewart explained that he "continued to oppose measures of Enemies of the Government". As a result, Stewart was harassed, received many threats against his person and property, and was actually hung and burned in effigy in different parts of the province. The Chancery records show that in the May Term of 1781, Stewart was indicted for treason. The charge was struck off the following year because there was still no conviction. The Stewarts, however, had already left Maryland for Halifax, Nova Scotia with at least three of their children. There, Stewart petitioned the British government for compensation for his lost Maryland property. According to the testimony presented, Stewart was heavily in debt by the time he left Maryland. By 1785, Stewart owned 2,000 acres of land in Halifax. According to the 1781-1785 Sale Book of Confiscated British Property, the 266 acre Mount Stewart property was confiscated from Anthony Stewart and sold to Charles Steuart (no relation) on October 25th, 1783, for 1,263 pounds sterling.

Charles Steuart, the new owner of Mount Stewart, was the son of Dr. George Hume Steuart who had immigrated to America from Perthshire, Scotland in about 1722. He remained in America until 1775 and then returned to Scotland where he died ca. 1784. At the time of his departure, George Steuart owned 4,100 acres of land in Anne Arundel County. George's son Charles remained in America during the Revolution. In 1780, George Steuart transferred all of his Maryland property to Charles and one of his other sons, William. William had accompanied his father to Scotland in 1775 but returned to Maryland in the 1780s. By 1792, William Steuart had secured title to the property.

William Steuart purchased additional parcels of land around "Mount Steuart" that comprised his 2,486 acre estate near South River. William Steuart never married. In his will, proven on November 6, 1838, William devised to his nephew George Hume Steuart (the eldest son of his brother James) all his land "in Anne Arundel County, lying and situated on both sides of the publick road leaving from Londontown to South River Church and extending as far west as the Publick road leading from Muddy Creek at the head of Road River by the aforesaid Church to Harwood Milk House". This would include 18AN626. George also inherited William Steuart's "plate, furniture of every description, horse, cattle, sheep, hogs and farm stock of every description, implements of agriculture



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN809

Site Name: Site #3 Mount Steuart

Prehistoric ☐

Other name(s)

Historic ☒

Brief  
Description:

19th - 20th century plantation house

Unknown ☐

and personal property of every sort and kind (except negroes)" that were upon the tract. It is not clear whether George ever lived at Mount Steuart because he had a mansion in Baltimore (Steuart Hall). George Steuart was involved with the military for most of his life. At the age of twenty-two, he organized a company of men and fought in the War of 1812 with distinction. He rose to the rank of Major General and as late as 1859 still commanded the First Light Division of Maryland Militia.

On November 25th, 1861, General Steuart executed a deed of trust for his property on South River to his 3 eldest sons, to be managed by them until their younger siblings reached age 21. General Steuart moved to Paris for several years and returned to America in April 1867, a few months before he died (age 77). His son, George H. Steuart Jr. took control of the estate in December of 1867 on behalf of the remaining living heirs. Two of his brothers had been declared Insane and were confined to a mental hospital, with George managing affairs at Mount Steuart. George Jr. had graduated from West Point in 1848 and then served in the US Cavalry on the frontier, primarily in Texas, until 1855. He was sent on several expeditions against the Plains Indians and also was a member of the 1857 Utah Expedition which tried to put down a group of Salt Lake City Mormons who declared themselves immune to US laws. With the outbreak of the Civil War, despite the fact that Maryland did not secede from the Union, George H. Jr. resigned from the United States Cavalry in April 1861 and was appointed Captain of a cavalry unit in the Confederate army. The Union army responded by confiscating his property, "Steuart Hall" in Baltimore, and erecting Jarvis Hospital upon the estate. Soon Steuart became Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Maryland (Confederate) Infantry and after the First Battle of Manassas was promoted to Colonel. In March 1862, Confederate President Jefferson Davis promoted Steuart to Brigadier-General and gave him command of four Virginia regiments in addition to his Maryland infantry.

Brigadier-General Steuart retired to the family-owned property at Mount Steuart following the Civil War. For the next several years, he managed the property on behalf of his father's heirs. In 1886 he was involved in an equity dispute with his previously hospitalized brothers and ultimately, George Jr. requested that the property be divided among the four living brothers so that his responsibilities would cease. In 1889, the court appointed John Duvall to survey and divide General Steuart's 2,482 acre estate. A final decree was announced in 1890 that divided the estate into four separate farms. The "Mount Steuart Farm" went to George H. Jr. He died intestate on November 22, 1903. An obituary mentions that he constructed the mansion at Mount Steuart. The Steuart family would continue to own the site until 1959.

The site was first identified in February of 1991 during the course of a Phase I survey (later expanded into a Phase II project) for the South River Colony, a (then) planned commercial and residential development (and golf course) on a formerly rural tract. The Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning requires that an assessment of potential impact to archeological sites by proposed development be conducted as part of the project review process. Since the South River Colony Development was considered to have high archeological potential, the Phase I survey was required by the County Archeologist.

Phase I work in the vicinity of the site entailed the excavation of a grid of shovel test pits excavated at 18.29 m (60 ft) intervals on transects laid out 18.29 m apart. When a shovel test yielded material indicating a potential archeological resource, further shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated around it as close intervals of 9.14 m (30 ft), to delineate better the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site. All STPs were 50 cm wide and, when possible, excavated down to the natural subsoil. Each was excavated by natural stratigraphy and all soil was screened through hardware cloth.

Eighty-four Phase I STPs were excavated at 18.29 m intervals in the vicinity of 18AN809, and another 23 STPs were excavated at 9.14 m intervals to further investigate areas where historical features or artifacts were discovered. Two major artifact concentrations were delineated at this stage. The first of these was the area at the end of the ridge, north of the narrowest part of the ridge. This was believed to be the location of the historically documented Mount Steuart manor house built by Brigadier-General George H. Steuart Jr. shortly after the end of the Civil War. There was demolition debris scattered on the surface, and a buried brick foundation was identified at a depth of 48 cm below the surface in one of the shovel tests. The second area was around what appeared to be a collapsed brick-lined well or cistern. Among more modern materials, the recovery of shell mortar and two cut spikes from 3 STPs indicated the possibility of a 19th century occupation. Based on these findings, the project transitioned into a Phase II level of research to better assess the extent, integrity, and temporal span of the site.

Phase II research entailed the excavation of an additional 36 close (9.14 m) interval shovel tests throughout the site. Most of the STPs were at the north end of the ridge, as this was felt to be the location of the Steuart house. Several STPs were also placed around three of the Phase I shovel tests which produced potentially early historical artifacts. Shovel testing procedures were identical during Phase II work to those methods employed during Phase I shovel testing. This work was followed with the excavation of six 1 X 1 m test units. Test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Within each level, any natural strata were removed individually and artifacts were bagged separately. All soil was screened through hardware cloth.

Phase II work revealed evidence of earthmoving activities at the end of the ridge, where the Steuart House is believed to have stood. The house appears to have been bulldozed after it burnt, with the debris being pushed to the end of the ridge. In two shovel tests in this area, brick rubble was encountered at a depth of over a meter below the surface, where soil had been pushed over the debris. In contrast, the stratigraphy in most of the southern part of the ridge, towards the highway, was relatively undisturbed. However, most of the shovel tests here were also negative and aerial photographs show that this area was still in open fields as late as 1963. West of the dirt road, there were some areas of disturbance, especially around the modern foundation and the possible well/cistern previously identified. These corresponded to concentrations of architectural material.

In general, historical material was recovered from almost all of the shovel tests west of the road and north of the modern foundation. However, four concentrations of architectural and domestic were identified that probably represent the remains of former structures, including the Mount Steuart manor house itself.

The first of these concentrations was at the southern end of the project area, and west of the road. The artifacts here suggest an occupation in the latter half of the 20th century and, therefore, no further investigations were carried out in this area. A local informant reported that this was the location of a tenant farmer's house in the 1960s.

The second concentration was an isolated scatter of brick fragments east of the road and just to the north of an old fenceline. A second dirt road, to the northeast, passes down the slope. This concentration was initially identified during the Phase I survey and four close interval STPs were excavated in the area during Phase II work. A sample of 18 brick fragments was taken, but the only other artifacts discovered were a single wire nail and a piece of amber beer bottle glass, so no further work was carried out here.

The third concentration was west of the dirt road and was clustered around Feature 1, which was the possible well or cistern. It consisted of a 1.524 m (5 ft) diameter circular hole, roughly 1.22 m (4 ft) deep when discovered and filled with brick rubble at the bottom. Because of the presence of the rubble, it was not



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN809

Site Name: Site #3 Mount Steuart

Prehistoric ☐

Other name(s)

Historic ☒

Brief Description:

19th - 20th century plantation house

Unknown ☐

possible to determine the original depth of the feature. Roughly 6.1 meters (20 ft) to the north of Feature 1 was a broad, shallow mound, approximately 1.86 m<sup>2</sup> in area. This mound was designated Feature 2. Brick rubble with Portland cement mortar was noted on the surface. It is probable that Feature 2 was a filled area to provide a level surface for a structure. A total of 104 Phase I shovel tests were excavated in this concentration along with a single 1 X 1 m test unit during Phase II work. The test unit was situated between Features 1 and 2.

The most significant artifact concentration was the large one that extended from the modern foundation to the end of the ridge. The shovel tests in this area yielded a total of 749 artifacts, mostly architectural and domestic materials. This area was ultimately determined to be the site of Mount Steuart and forms the core of 18AN809. A considerable amount of architectural debris was visible on the surface in this area. Granite blocks were scattered west of the dirt road and north of the narrowest point of the ridge. It was in this area that a brick foundation (Feature 4) was identified and investigated with two test units. Across the dirt road, deep cultural deposits were identified that may be associated with a 19th century structure. These were investigated with 1 test unit. Further north, near the end of the ridge were some articulated bricks and a collapsed brick wall (Feature 3). One test unit was placed to examine these features and it also revealed the presence of a 40 cm wide trench running east-west and about 10 cm deep. These features in close association seem to suggest that there was once a structure at this location. Another test unit was situated just east of a large pile of bricks to determine whether any historical features could be identified in the central part of the concentration area. No additional features were identified here, but a few artifacts were recovered.

A total of 2,580 artifacts were recovered at 18AN809, reflecting the wide range of activities that have taken place at this site. The area clearly appears to represent the plantation house in use from the 19th century and a dump area dating to the late 20th century. The artifact assemblage included 78 activity items, 1,620 architectural artifacts, 2 furniture items (an oven switch and a drawer handle), 8 clothing objects, 548 kitchen-related artifacts, a single personal item (a hard rubber comb tooth), 6 arms objects (spent cartridges), and 317 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were 2 porcelain marbles, a plastic toy soldier, 52 pieces of lighting glass (lamp glass and lightbulb fragments), 20 redware flowerpot fragments, a pencil fragment, and 2 horsehoes. The architectural artifacts were 437 brick fragments, 458 window glass fragments, 472 nails (1 wrought, 180 cut, 116 wire, and 175 unidentified), 9 tacks, and 244 miscellaneous architectural artifacts (shell mortar, plaster, cement, pressboard, tiles, porcelain fixtures, & iron pipe fragments). The clothing items were 3 plastic buttons, 1 shell button, 1 porcelain button, an iron snap, a silk fragment, and a thimble. The kitchen-related artifacts were 143 ceramic sherds (2 creamware, 13 pearlware, 21 Japanese porcelain, 8 other porcelain, 63 ironstone, 22 whiteware, 1 redware, 1 yellowware, 8 domestic stoneware, and 4 miscellaneous stoneware), 249 glass bottle fragments (55 machine-made, 7 mold-blown, 187 unidentified), 6 crown cap and plastic cap liner fragments, and 150 faunal remains (7 pig bone, 2 sheep bone, 1 cow bone, 3 chicken bone, 2 duck bone, 1 goose bone, 1 wild turkey bone, 16 other bird bone, 1 herring/shad bone, 1 fish bone, 51 mammal bones, 7 unidentified bones, 56 oyster shell fragment, and 1 clam shell). The miscellaneous objects included 2 pieces of plastic, 74 iron fragments, 3 glass tube fragment, 54 pieces of coal/clinker/slag, 61 charcoal fragments, and 123 unidentified objects.

In conclusion, the material from 18AN809 reflects its continual use since the 19th century, with artifacts ranging from creamware ceramic sherds (1762-ca. 1820) to modern household appliances. Four areas of high artifact concentration were identified. Three of these were modern occupations. Although the largest concentration (at the end of the ridge) certainly yielded plenty of evidence for 20th century occupation, a 19th century component was identified. Brick foundations and intact 19th century deposits were identified in shovel tests and three of the test units. This foundation is the probable location of the historical "Mount Steuart" manor house (as built by Brigadier-General George H. Steuart, Jr. in the mid 19th century). It is north of the narrowest part of the ridge and west of the dirt road. There was also evidence of some 20th century alterations (a septic tank and concrete floor).

Analysis of historical photographs and interviews with people who had been inside the building when it was standing made an architectural reconstruction of Mount Steuart possible. The house was a large, two-storey, L-shaped, wood frame dwelling with a gable roof. The house appears to have had a continuous brick foundation under its main L-shaped block, based on both photographic and archeological evidence. It is a vernacular farm house displaying formal and architectural characteristics attributable to two architectural styles popular in the second half of the 19th century (Italian Villa and Queen Anne/Victorian styles). A square pyramid-roofed belvedere tower sided with shingles was situated asymmetrically in the northeast corner of the structure. Large porches wrapped the house. The house had corbelled brick chimneys. All of the known architectural elements point to a construction date between 1860 and 1890.

There also may have been another structure just to the east of the road (and the manor house). In this area, deep 19th century cultural strata were overlain by demolition debris. This may be the cellar of a structure demolished in the 19th century. Further north, near the end of the ridge, structural remnants were identified. These may be the remains of a barn that was reportedly attached to the Steuart house by a breezeway.

Although some historical accounts state that the Steuart residence was constructed upon the foundations of the earlier Stewart plantation house, no evidence was found at 18AN809 of a major 18th century occupation. Rather the remains of the earlier plantation house owned by Anthony Stewart appear to be located at nearby 18AN626 (see synopsis report). The only 18th century artifacts recovered at 18AN809 were 13 pieces of pearlware, 2 pieces of creamware, and 1 wrought nail.

Besides its association with Brigadier General Steuart, 18AN809 is important for the information it can provide on the lifestyle of the Anne Arundel County planter class. If 18AN626 was the pre-Civil War "big house", we may have the opportunity to examine the evolution of the planter lifestyle from the 18th century through the 20th, and especially the impact of the Civil War and Emancipation. Comparison can also be made with nearby tenant farming sites. The site does have subsurface integrity and should be considered a significant resource.

At the time of the Phase II study, it was recommended that data recovery occur as mitigation for the planned housing development, unless construction plans could be altered to avoid 18AN809. An initial review conducted at that time (1991) determined that the site could NOT be avoided. Data recovery was planned, but no final report is in the possession of MHT. Since this was a private housing development and not subject to Section 106 or state requirements, the agency primarily consulted if data recovery DID, in fact, take place would have been Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning. Consequently, the site's current research potential is difficult to assess.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000689, Site Files